

# US

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*  
**URGER.** *n. f.* [from *urges*.] One who presses; importuner. *Swift.*  
 I with Pope were as great an *urges* as I.  
**URGEWONDER.** *n. f.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*  
 This barley is called by some *urgeswonder*.  
**URIM.** *n. f.*  
*Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradiction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*  
 He in celestial panoply, all arm'd  
 Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*  
**URINAL.** *n. f.* [from *urine*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.  
 These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 A candle out of a mulket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*  
 This hand, when glory calls,  
 Can brandish arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*  
 Some with scimitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator*, No 159.  
**URINARY.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.  
 The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URINATIVE.** *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.  
 Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**URINATOR.** *n. f.* [from *urinator*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.  
 The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urimators*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 Those relations of *urimators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*  
**URINE.** *n. f.* [from *urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.  
 Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakespeare.*  
 As though there were a femininity in *urine*, or that, like the feed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO URINE.** *v. n.* [from *urine*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.  
 Places where men *urine* commonly, have some smell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URINOUS.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.  
 The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URN.** *n. f.* [from *urna*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]  
 1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.  
 Minos, the strict inquisitor,  
 Lives, and crimes, with his assessor, hears;  
 Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;  
 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*  
 2. A water pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.  
 The fish oppose the maid, the watery *urn*  
 With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *C. eccl.*  
 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.  
 Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,  
 Tomblets, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*  
 A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*  
 His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;  
 And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*  
**UROSCOPY.** *n. f.* [from *urine* and *scopos*.] Inspection of urine.  
 In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URRY.** *n. f.* A mineral.  
 In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**US.** the oblique case of *we*.  
 The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut. v.*

# USE

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pf. xl. 5.*  
**USAGE.** *n. f.* [from *usage*, Fr.]  
 1. Treatment.  
 Which way  
 Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*,  
 Coming from us? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheeks,  
 Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
 My brother  
 Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands  
 He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
 What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my dissimilarity. *Still.*  
 Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*  
 Neptune took unkindly to be bound,  
 And Eurus never such hard *usage* found  
 In his *Æolian* prison. *Dryden.*  
 2. Custom; practice long continued.  
 Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.  
 A gentle nymph was found,  
 Hight Aftery, excelling all the crew,  
 In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*  
**USAGER.** *n. f.* [from *usage*, Fr. from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.  
 He consum'd the common treasury;  
 Whereof he being the simple *usager*  
 But for the state, not in propriety,  
 Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**USANCE.** *n. f.* [from *usance*, Fr.]  
 1. Use; proper employment.  
 What art thou,  
 That here in desert hast thine habitation,  
 And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart  
 From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*  
 2. Usury; interest paid for money.  
 He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
 The rate of *usance*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
**USE.** [from *usus*, Lat.]  
 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.  
 The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*. *Lev. vii. 24.*  
 Number, the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*  
 Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*  
 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.  
 Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*  
 3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.  
 This will secure a father to my child;  
 That done, I have no father *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*  
 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.  
 More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden's Dystich.*  
 5. Convenience; help.  
 Distinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*  
 Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*  
 When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Phillips.*  
 6. Usage; customary act.  
 That which those nations did *use*, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 He, that first brought the word *sham*, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 7. Practice; habit.  
 Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace,  
 Which time and *use* are wont to teach,  
 The eye may in a moment reach,  
 And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*  
 8. Custom; common occurrence.  
 O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,  
 And I do fear them. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*  
 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.  
 If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
 Most of the learned, both heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

# USE

**TO USE.** *v. a.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]  
 1. To employ to any purpose.  
 You're welcome,  
 Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;  
 Use us and it. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
 They could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *1 Chr. xii. 2.*  
 Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Num. x. 2.*  
 He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Manchester was fill called upon. *Clarendon.*  
 These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*  
 That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Swift.*  
 2. To accustom; to habituate.  
 He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,  
 Must *use* himself to hunger, heat and cold. *Reformers.*  
 Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke on Education.*  
 I've hitherto been *used* to think  
 A blind officious zeal to serve my king,  
 The ruling principle. *Addison's Cato.*  
 A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Sw.*  
 3. To treat.  
 Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*  
 When he came to ask leave of Solymán that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Kneller.*  
 I know  
 My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *used* me so. *Dryden.*  
 If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*  
 I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler, No 86.*  
 Cato has *used* me ill; he has refus'd  
 His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Gay is *used* as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too. *Pope to Swift.*  
 4. To practise.  
 Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. *1 Pet. iv.*  
 5. To behave. Out of use.  
 Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO USE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.  
 They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*  
 A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.  
 Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*  
 Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,  
 Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade  
 Thy cattle with venom. *Mary's Virgil.*  
 The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Barnet.*  
 Conduct me well  
 In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*  
 3. To frequent. Obsolete.  
 Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use*  
 Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*  
**USEFUL.** *adj.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose.  
 Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Mor's Antidote.*  
 Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the content of men. *Locke.*  
 That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*  
 Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*  
**USEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.  
 In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copying, not so *usefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**USEFULNESS.** *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

# USU

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation, than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*  
**USELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.  
 In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*  
**USELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.  
 He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *usefulness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*  
 He would convince them of the vanity and *usefulness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*  
**USELESS.** *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.  
 So have I seen the lost clouds pour  
 Into the sea an *useless* show'r;  
 And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,  
 For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
 The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*  
 His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 The waterman forlorn along the shore,  
 Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*  
**USER.** *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.  
 Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*  
 My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Watson.*  
**USHER.** *n. f.* [from *usher*, Fr.]  
 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.  
 The wife of Antony  
 Should have an army for an *usher*, and  
 The neighs of horse to tell her approach  
 Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler, No 53.*  
 Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,  
 As far as modest pride allow'd;  
 Rejects a fervent *usher's* place,  
 And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*  
 2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.  
 Though grammar profits less than rhetoric's,  
 Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*  
**TO USHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.  
 No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,  
 Or gild again the noble troops that waited  
 Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 The fun,  
 Declin'd, was halting now with prone career  
 To th' ocean illes, and in th' ascending scale  
 Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*  
 As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 With songs and dance we celebrate the day,  
 And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*  
 The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*  
 Oh name for ever sad! for ever dear!  
 Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*  
**USQUEBAUGH.** *n. f.* [An Irish and Eric word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish fort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland fort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *usquebaugh*.  
**USTION.** *n. f.* [from *ustio*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.  
**USTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *ustio*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.  
 The power of a burning glass is by an *ustious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*  
**USUAL.** *adj.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.  
 Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times.  
 Could I the care of Providence deserve,  
 Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve:  
 And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent  
 Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*  
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**USUALLY.**